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SLAVE TRADE.

Report of the Twelfth Report of the English AFRICAN INSTITUTION, delivered the 9th of April, 1818.

(Prepared for the Recorder.)

This Report acquires a melancholy interest, from its details of the Revival of the Slave Trade, and of the measures in progress, and absolutely requisite, to the destruction of that nefarious traffic. It has been greatly apprehended, that the return of peace in Europe and America, would be attended with an increase of this lamented evil—and these apprehensions have been recently confirmed, by a decision of Sir William Scott, at the High Court of Admiralty, on the case of a French slave ship called *Le Louis*, which vessel sailed from Martinique on the 20th of January, 1816, on a slave-trading voyage to the coast of Africa; and was captured near cape Mezudo by the *Sierra Leone* colonial vessel of war, Queen Charlotte. Proceedings having been instituted in the Vice Admiralty Court of Sierra Leone, the ship and cargo were condemned as forfeit to his Majesty. From this sentence, however, appeal having been made to the High Court, the decision was reversed, and restitution of property to the claimants was ordered; upon the principle that the search of the vessel by the Queen Charlotte was contrary to the laws of nations, and consequently, that no advantage to the prosecutors should be allowed to accrue from recovery thus illegally made. In making this important decision, the learned judge discussed considerable length the question, whether the right exists in time of peace: and he decided it, without hesitation, in the negative.

"I can find," he says, "no authority that gives the right of interruption to the navigation of States in amity upon the high seas, excepting that which the rights of neutrals give to both belligerents against neutrals. No nation can exercise a right of station and search upon the common and unappropriated parts of the sea, save only on the belligerent claim." He adds, indeed, and with just concern, that this right be not conceded in time of peace, it will be extremely difficult to suppress the traffic in Slaves.

"The great object therefore," he says, "ought to be, to obtain the concurrence of all nations, by application, by remonstrance, by example, by every peaceful instrument which men can employ to effect the consent of men. But a nation is justified in assuming rights that do not belong to her, merely because she means to apply them to a laudable purpose. If this right of war," he adds, "is inserted into a state of peace, it must be by convention; and it will then be the prudence of States to regulate, by such convention, the exercise of the right, with all the softenings of which it is capable."

In consequence of this clear exposition of the Law of Nations on this point, it has ceased to be a matter of doubt, that, with some conventional arrangements for forcing, by visitation and search in time of peace, the Abolition Laws of the different States, little would be gained to the use of humanity, by the various Treaties which have been entered into, and the various enactments which have been framed on this subject. Even if a single flag exemption from search, it is obvious that the work of Abolition must be very effectually accomplished. Under the cover of that single flag, the property of all nations, and even that of British Subjects, may find protection: for till a ship is searched, as the learned Judge has observed, it cannot be known whether she is a Slave-trader or not, or to what nation she really belongs: but, in the case of a foreign vessel sailing under the flag of a nation which refuses to submit to the visitation of its ships in time of peace, there could be no authority whatever to intrude to it, or to demand the submission of its crew to the necessary inquiries respecting character and objects; and any attempt to enforce such submission might legally be resisted.

Such being the state of the Law, it is evident, that, until the time shall arrive (a distant time) when the Slave Trade shall be destroyed by the universal consent of all nations; and the Traders in Slaves be legally considered in the light of Pirates—enemies of the human race; the only hope of effectual suppression must be founded on the general adoption of some such additional arrangement as has been suggested.

Accordingly, on the 12th of March last, the Minister of the French Marine introduced into the Chamber of Deputies the project of a Law for abolishing the Slave Trade; which has passed that Chamber, as well as the Chamber of Peers, by very large majorities, and has obtained the Royal Assent. The proposed Law stipulates, that all persons who are engaged in the Slave Trade, under any pretence whatever, whether they be subjects of France or foreigners residing in any of her dominions, shall be subject to the forfeiture of ship and cargo; and the Captain, or any other person, of having Slaves on board, acquitting him of an illicit traffic; and, in the event

only of their actually finding Slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose."

The King of the Netherlands, also, has consented to adopt the same principle. This is indeed a hopeful commencement, and the friends of liberty and humanity have reason to "thank God and take courage"—yet the operation of the principle must be partial and imperfect, until it shall be universally recognized—and what government, we may ask, will have the hardihood to reject it? The imperious necessity of such an agreement among all nations, is evident, from the dreadful detail of atrocities, contained in the report before us. The case of *Le Louis* is but a sample of what the French are doing, under the protection of their flag: for though, in the deliberations at the Congress of Vienna, and the treaty founded upon them, it was assumed as fact, that the high contracting parties had, "each in their respective dominions, prohibited without restriction their colonies and subjects from taking any part whatever in this traffic"—and though, in that treaty, they positively "engaged to renew conjointly their efforts, with a view to ensure final success to the principles which they proclaimed in the Declaration of the 8th of February, 1815, and to concert without loss of time, by their Ministers at the Court of London, the most effectual measures for the entire and definitive abolition of a traffic so odious, and so highly reproved by the laws of religion and nature"—yet the Court of France has done nothing answerable to such solemn and spacious professions; but her subjects pursue this iniquitous and cruel commerce, with little or no interruption, except what they experience from the compassionate interference of the British Ministry. Since the colonies of Senegal and Goree were restored to France, "a slave trade has been carried on, to a great extent, in their immediate vicinity, and even under the French flag;" and it would appear, from credible information, that, before the expiration of the first year of its occupation by France, more slaves had been exported from the river Senegal alone, than had been exported thence in any two years prior to the Revolutionary War.

The effects are such as might have been anticipated: namely, the usual insecurity of person and property; and the revival of wars in the interior, and of predatory expeditions in the vicinity of the Settlement. The Moorish Tribes, dwelling on the northern banks of the river, have resumed their ancient employment; and have been actively engaged in ravaging and burning the Negro Villages, and reducing the miserable inhabitants to Slavery.

In this statement various eye-witnesses entirely concur, so as to leave no reasonable doubt of its accuracy. Some idea of the misery and devastation produced by this renewal of the Slave Trade in the neighbourhood of the River Senegal may be formed from the following extract of a Letter from a Gentleman recently arrived from that quarter.

"The Moors have been engaged to supply Senegal with Slaves; and the numerous villages and towns near the river, and the Traquar Country, have either been burnt, or are deserted by their late peaceful inhabitants; and those beautiful and interesting scenes on the left bank of the Senegal, in the Footer Country, which I visited twelve months ago, when they were covered with corn, tobacco, cotton, melons, &c. now present only a dreary wilderness; the cultivators being either kidnapped to foreign climes, or obliged to fly from the grasp of the European Agents."

This afflictive intelligence is corroborated by letters from several correspondents at Senegal and Sierra Leone.

These facts, and others of a similar nature, have been communicated by the Directors to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and in consequence of his representations to the French government, measures have been taken to investigate them, which have led, as the Directors understand, to the removal of the Governor of the Isles of Bourbon and Goree, (who appeared to have connived at the practices complained of) and to the substitution of officers, from whom they hope that a more conscientious performance of their duties in this respect may be expected.

The discussions which have taken place between the British government and that of France, in consequence of these occurrences, and especially of the discoveries elicited by the case of *Le Louis*; respecting the state of the French law, on the subject of the Slave Trade, appear to have convinced the latter of the necessity of taking more effectual measures than had yet been thought of, for giving effect to her professed principles and intentions.

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of their actually finding Slaves on board, may detain and bring away such vessels, in order that they may be brought to trial before the tribunals established for this purpose."

The Portuguese government by their treaty with Great Britain, and a subsequent convention, have limited their slave trade on the west coast of Africa to between 5 deg. 12 min. and 18 deg. 0 min. of south latitude—and on the east coast between the latitude of 10 deg. 30 min. and 27 deg. south. And even this license, it is conceived, must expire in January, 1823—eight years from the formation of the treaty of 1815—though it is observed with regret, that in the convention signed by the two powers at London, 28th July, 1817, this limitation of time was not positively fixed.—That even a much shorter term should be allowed, appears vastly desirable, in view of the peculiar severity with which this horrid trade is carried on by that nation.

Witness the following Affidavit made by Mr. James Eicke, Lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Cumberland, who was an eye-witness of the scenes which he describes as having occurred on board the St. Joaquim, a Portuguese slave-vessel, captured by the ship to which he belonged, and carried to the Cape of Good Hope:

"Appeared, personally, James Eicke, a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Navy, and belonging to his Majesty's Ship Cumberland; and, being sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God to depose the truth, made oath as follows:

"That, upon the 15th day of February last (1815), he went on board the St. Joaquim as prize-master; and continued on board her for some days after her arrival in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, which was on the 19th day of the said month—that he remained on board until the Slaves, the cargo of the said vessel, were landed, by virtue of a decree from this Honourable Court, and was actually superintending and assisting in their disembarkation—that, when he first went on board, he was informed that the said vessel had left Mozambique only twenty-two days, at which time every person on board was in good health; and that thirteen of the Slaves had died during that period. He says, that, between the capture and their arrival in Simon's Bay, the survivors were all of them sickly and weak, and nearly one hundred of them afflicted with the flux; that medical aid was afforded to those who required it. He says, that the brig appears to have been built for a privateer, and for fast sailing, not for stowage—that the Slaves were all stowed together perfectly naked; and nothing but rough, unplanned planks to crouch down upon, in a hold situated over their water and provisions, the place being little more than two feet in height, and the space allowed for each Slave being so small that it was impossible for them to avoid touching and pressing upon those immediately surrounding: the greater part of them were fastened, some three together, by one leg, each in heavy iron shackles; a very large proportion of them having the flux—that they were compelled to perform their natural evacuations under these dreadful circumstances, without being able to move; and to remain amidst their own excrement, which could not be cleared away until the said Slaves were all disembarked—that, between the nineteenth and twenty-fourth day of their being landed, thirteen more died, notwithstanding good provisions, medical aid, and kind treatment; and thirty more died between the 24th of February and the 16th instant; all occasioned, as he in his conscience verily believes and is firmly persuaded, by the cruel and inhuman treatment of the Portuguese Owners—that more than one hundred of them were, at the time of their landing, just like skeletons covered with skin and moving by slow machinery, hardly maintaining the appearance of animated human beings—that the remainder were all of them emaciated, and in sickly state. He says, that the pilot, upon being asked, by Captain Baker, how many he supposed would have reached their place of destination alive, replied, about half the number that were embarked—that, from the time of seizure until the said Slaves were landed, the Portuguese Owners fed and attended them, giving them two meals each day; one at seven in the morning, the other at five in the evening; but never allowed to each person more than half a pint of water at each meal. He lastly says, that he never saw brute beasts treated with such cruelty as the Slaves on board the St. Joaquim were by the aforesaid owners."

A treaty was signed at Madrid, between England and Spain, on the 22d Sept. 1817, which stipulates for the immediate abolition of the Spanish Slave Trade, to the northward of the Equator, and for its final and universal abolition on the 28th of May, 1820. It likewise provides for the mutual right of search, as herein mentioned; and by this provision, the authority of the Spanish government in connecting to the abolition, is thought to be fully admitted. As an indemnification for the pecuniary miscalculation which a faithful adherence to this treaty may require, Spain is to receive from the British government the sum of \$200,000. sterling.

The Directors notice with much regret the extent to which this trade is still carried on by citizens of the United States, under the disguise of foreign flags, in violation of the rigid prohibitory enactments of our Legislature. "The accounts received from the coast of Africa and from the Havana, during the last year, amply confirm these statements." They notice, however, with satisfaction, the recent measures of Congress on the subject, and also the organization and hopeful progress of the Colonization Society. They express a confidence that the love of liberty and justice, thus manifested in our Country, will lead to a ready adoption on our part, of the important measure of mutual search, "which affords the only means of securing the effectual execution of the laws already passed in different countries for abolishing the Slave Trade. It is a circumstance in the highest degree honourable to the United States, that they were among the first to deliver themselves from the guilt of this traffic; and the Directors are very unwilling to believe, that they will refuse to accede to a measure, which they must be convinced is absolutely necessary to give effect to their own enactments, and to restrain some of their lawless subjects from prosecuting the career of infamy and crime."

This traffic, it appears, is not yet entirely relinquished by the Dutch. Slaves, it is said, have been recently imported into their colonies of Guinea. Information has been given to their Government, and it is confidently hoped that effectual measures will be taken, to prevent a recurrence of the evil—they having manifested their earnestness in the cause of abolition, by consenting to the right of search.

The Chief of Tamatave, the King of Ova, and other Chiefs in the island of Madagascar, have concurred in measures to prevent the further exportation of slaves from that island.

Ceylon.—To perpetuate among the inhabitants of Ceylon the remembrance of the noble example set by the leading persons in that island, in putting an end to Domestic Slavery, and to cherish in the community that humane and liberal spirit which had led to this measure, Sir Alexander Johnston directed, that a Session of the Court should be held every year, on the day on which the first Resolutions to that end had been passed; for the express purpose of commemorating that event, and paying a public tribute of respect to those who had so materially contributed to the happiness of a large class of their fellow-creatures. He has also, with his characteristic benevolence, taken measures to form an establishment for the instruction of the Slaves who have been already liberated; and of the Children of Slaves, who, in consequence of the recent proceedings, would be considered free from the time of their birth. These various measures, the Directors are happy to add, have received the uniform support and countenance of the Governor, Sir Robert Brownrigg.

A bill for registering the slaves in the (British) West Indies, has been before Parliament; but has been suspended, in favor of Register Acts, said to be passed or passing in the Colonial Assemblies. This measure, if thoroughly executed, must have a salutary tendency, as it must greatly obstruct the illicit importation of slaves into the colonies.

On the 9th of July last, Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, and on the succeeding day, Lord Grenville, in the House of Lords, moved an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the Slave Trade. The character of the address may easily be conjectured from that of its honorable movers. It met a cordial approbation in both Houses.

A memoir of the late Mr. Granville Sharp, has been drawn up by Mr. Prince Hoare, the profits of the 4to. edition of which will be given to the Institution.

The progress of the colony of Sierra Leone, is happy and promising. The total number of men, women and children, attending the schools on the Peninsula, amounted in March last, to 2000. "Of the whole population of the colony, a very large proportion consists of liberated captives, distributed in various villages, pursuing the occupations of peaceful industry, on farms of their own, gradually laying aside their native superstitions, and eager to avail themselves of all the means of instruction within their reach."

All the attempts made to communicate the benefits of vaccination to Sierra Leone, have failed. Yet the fatal effects of the Small Pox, which made its appearance there about the beginning of the last year, have been protracted by the various inoculations.

The donations and subscriptions of the year, have amounted to \$941. 10s. The expenditure has been 1044. 3s. 6d. The report concludes with the following serious but animating

Retrospect.—In looking back to the arduous struggle which has been so long maintained on the behalf of our fellow-creatures in Africa and the West Indies, the Directors cannot but acknowledge that some things have occurred of a very painful description. They have, in many instances, been compelled to witness the disappointment of their hopes; and there have been times when, after all the steps which had hitherto been taken, the object seemed to be almost as remote as ever. But of the cause itself, they have never suffered themselves to despair; and they can now, with undiminished satisfaction, speak of it, as having made a visible and important pro-

gress. It was not till after many years of discussion, that the enormities of the Slave Trade were fully acknowledged, even in this Country, and the Abolition Laws passed. In the course of eleven years since that time, the iniquity of the traffic has been solemnly declared by all the great Powers of Europe; some of them have entered into Treaties for its effectual suppression: a large part of the African Coast has, at length, been rescued from its ravages: and, of the two States which still suffer the Trade to be openly carried on, one has pledged itself, within the limited period of two years, to a complete Abolition.

On a view of the whole subject, the Directors cannot but indulge a hope, that a great progress has been made toward the entire extirpation of this unchristian traffic; and when, with this hope, they connect the spectacle of improvement exhibited at Sierra Leone, and which they trust will be gradually progressive, it is impossible not to indulge in the most pleasing anticipation with respect to Africa and her injured race. But it will still be necessary for the friends of justice and humanity, and especially for this Institution, to be unceasingly vigilant and active. Much yet remains to be accomplished; and it is earnestly hoped that the importance of carrying on and completing this great work will be felt by every man who knows the interests which it involves, and the crimes and cruelties which it is intended to extirpate.

"Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser."

A weekly paper with the above title is printed at Sierra Leone. The 1st No. was issued Aug. 2, 1817. It warmly advocates the cause of Education, and the Abolition of the Slave Trade; and is the channel of communication for the Government Proclamations and Orders, with various local information. This augurs well to the interests of the colony.

TRIUMPH OF RELIGION.

[The London Evangelical Magazine of November last contains a Review of a book, entitled "Greenland: being Extracts from a Journal kept in the years 1770 to 1778; by HANS EDELBEE SAABY, one of the first Missionaries to Greenland." From that Review the following interesting extract is taken:]

"The work contains 32 chapters, of which we have not room even for the contents; but we were particularly struck with the 12th, which is entitled, 'The Avenger of his Father, or the Triumph of Religion.' A son, about 13 years of age, had seen his father murdered; and it is considered that, as in many other rude countries, the duty of the male nearest of kin to revenge the murder. The boy had grown to manhood, and 20 years after the fact, vengeance kindled in his bosom, and he brought a party of his relations with him for the express purpose of destroying the murderer and his family. He fell, however, under the instructions of the Missionary, who knew of the design, (which was pursued with great deliberation,) and expressed a desire to be baptized. The Missionary now told him he knew of his design, but if he became a Christian, he must 'do no murder'—he must even forgive his enemy. 'Your doctrine is very difficult,' said he; 'you speak hard words.' He wished to talk with his relations, and the minister was invited to visit them. He went the following evening, and without advertising immediately to this subject, all he said and did was with a view to soften their hearts to placability. 'Thank you priest,' (said he) 'it was good you came.'

"Some days after, he again came to me: his manner, his countenance, every thing indicated a violent struggle, as well with his heart, as with his friends. I first addressed him, saying, 'You are not in spirits; tell me what you have on your heart?'—'I will, and I will not; I hear, and I do not hear,' answered he: 'I never felt so before.'—'What will you?' said I; 'and what will you not?'—'I will forgive him,' answered he; 'and I will not forgive him: I have no ears, when they want that I shall revenge myself; and yet I have ears.'—'When you will not forgive him,' said I; 'when you listen with approbation to those who dissuade you from it; then your unconverted heart speaks, which demands revenge; but when you will forgive, when you will not hear your advisers, then God speaks to your heart. What will you now do?'

"I was so moved,' answered he, 'when you spoke yesterday evening; then my heart wished to obey.' 'See,' said I; 'ought you not to feel that it is the voice of your heavenly Father which spoke to your heart?' I now repeated to him the latter part of the life of Jesus; his forgiveness, his prayer for his murderers. 'That was laudable,' said he; and a tear sparkled in his eye; 'but he was better than we are.'—'Yes,' answered I, 'infinitely better; but he will have no resemblance in him this: and, if we have only a good will, God will give us strength. But now you shall hear, that a man like you and me could pray for those who sought to kill him, because he declared to them the will of God.' I read to him the death of Stephen. He dried his eyes, and said, 'The wicked men! He is happy; he certainly is with God in heaven.' 'You,' continued I; 'that he is; and you and every body, who acts as he did, make him so.' 'Good Priest!' interrupted he, 'my heart is'—I will—but give me still a little time: when I have brought the other heart to silence, and am quite changed, I will come again.' 'Go,' said I; 'and pray to the good God, that he may strengthen you in your resolution; I also will pray for you.' 'No, wait, and my heart was almost certainly.

"At last, he came with a joyful countenance, like him who carries peace in his heart. 'Now I am happy,' said he; 'I hate no man; I have forgotten.' 'Do you, really, feel yourself happy by it?' said I. 'Yes,' answered he; 'my heart is so easy.' 'You rejoice me sincerely,' continued I; 'but may I depend upon you? your heart will again entice you to revenge; and your hands will tempt you.' 'I do not know whether this will be true,' was his answer; 'but I have conquered it; and you may trust me.' 'It would be melancholy,' said I, 'if, after you had become a believer, you should corrupt it again.' 'You

are so suspicious, Priest?" he interrupted. "You would now commit a greater sin," continued I, "than if you had never known God, and never vowed obedience to him." "I was rejoiced," interrupted he, "but your words afflict me." "I will not afflict you," said I, "I only want to try you, whether you are able to keep what you promise. Do not trust your heart too much." "My wicked heart shall be silent," answered he. "I now asked him, what had wrought this change in him.—'The energetic words,' answered he, 'which Jesus has taught me, and whom I will follow. I never thought I could be disposed as I now am. Did you not perceive how moved I was, as you read to me about Him on the cross; how he prayed for his murderers, Father, forgive them, they know not what they do? Then I vowed in my heart, I, unworthy as I am, that I would forgive, and now I have forgiven. Now I hope you will consider me and my wife, who has never hated, and who, like me, longs to become a Christian, worthy of baptism?'" "Yes, good Kunuk!" answered I, "I will baptize you and your wife, in God's name; but thank God, that he gave you an opportunity of knowing him, and his will, and forgot not that you are bound in baptism to believe in him, to love him, and to obey his commandments; consequently, to leave off wickedness, and continually to become better." "I know it, Priest!" said he; "God sees my heart, and he will give me strength to remain faithful to him." He left me full of joy and gratitude to God. I deferred the reception of him, and the others, into our Christian community, for a fortnight; I thought it necessary to defer it particularly on his account.

The day arrived, the whole of the Divine service had reference to the baptismal act. He gave an account of his belief in Christianity, with openness and truth; he answered, with feeling, the questions from the Altar-book, and silent tears bedewed his cheeks, when he knelt down to receive baptism, in which by desire, the name of *Nicks* was given him. The Divine service ended, as usual, with a hymn and prayers. He now came, gave me his hand, and said, "Thank you, good Priest! I am happy." Upon this, he turned to the congregation, of whom some kissed him (this was unusual). "Receive me now as a believer! We will love each other." All answered this address with "Yes;" and now they went home together, united as persons having one Lord, one faith, and one baptism. I thanked God, with heart-felt joy, for the triumph of truth over his heart, and so many others. After some days he sent his enemy the following message: "I am now become a believer, and you have nothing more to fear." They were completely reconciled, and he who came to murder returned home to pray.

CHEROKEE MISSION.

From the Paxplast for Dec.

Extracts from the Journal of the American Missionaries at Brainerd, in the Cherokee Country. [Continued from page 6.]

July 14, 1813. Brothers Hoyt and Butrick went out for the purpose of visiting Mr. Hicks, to confer with him on the concerns of the school.

15. Brother Hoyt returned. He found Mr. Hicks deeply engaged for the welfare of his people, and had much interesting conversation with him on the subject of missions and schools, and their national concerns as connected with them. Mr. Hicks says, many of the people are very anxious to receive instruction, and this anxiety is increased from the conviction, that their very existence as a people depends upon it. The experience of the last twenty years, in which they have turned their attention more to agriculture, and less to hunting, he says, has convinced them, that they can live much more comfortably by tilling their land, and raising stock, than they can in their old way. They find also, that their new way of living tends to increase their population. While they led a hunting life, removing from place to place in quest of game, through the whole winter, thus exposing their women and children to many privations and hardships, their numbers were constantly diminishing; but since they have provided houses for their women and children, where they can be warm, and have enough to eat, the whole year they are increasing like the white people. This remark respecting their increase, was intended to apply simply to those families, that have for several years pursued agriculture. Mr. Hicks mentioned by name, several families of this class, each consisting of a large number of young and healthy children. He thinks their increase, since Col. Meigs found by a census their population to be 12,000, has been equal to the whole Arkansas emigration; and if those now wishing to remain in the land of their fathers, may be permitted to do so in quietness and peace, and may also be favored with general instruction on the plan of the Board, there is reason to expect that their population will, at no very distant period, be sufficient to fill their whole country, with farmers, mechanics, &c. He says, our school gives universal satisfaction. They only wish it were in our power to take more children. If school-masters could be sent by the Board to teach children where they could live at home, they would be well received. He also says, if this establishment can be so enlarged as to take more children, there will be no difficulty in bringing them from every part of the nation.

A full blooded Cherokee girl, was this day brought by her mother for the purpose of entering the school. We told the mother, by an interpreter, that the school was full, and we could take no more at present.

She said one could make but little difference, and urged that we would receive her daughter; alleging, that she had brought her a great way, and very much wanted to have her instructed. We told her we had sent away some children, and it would give offence, if we should now take hers, as we had told the people we could admit no more at present, except a few that we had previously promised. With great quickness she caught at this, and said one of the missionaries had told her some time ago, that we would take her daughter whenever she would bring her. This was possibly an artifice; but whether true or false, as we could not contradict her assertion, it afforded us the means of obviating any charge of partiality, which might be brought against us for admitting this child, after others had been refused; and we

consented to receive her. The mother having got over this difficulty, was immediately tried with another; the child was unwilling to be left, and with the most bitter cries entreated her mother to take her back. The mother finding that words did not avail to quiet the child, brought her to submission by the rod, and then committing her to our care, departed.

Sabbath, 26.—A black man, servant of one of our Cherokee sisters, was baptized and received as a member and communicant in this church. Mr. Cam, of the Methodist connexion, who had come here on a visit, preached, and united with us in the holy ordinance of the supper. The members which have been added from among this people, consisting of five Cherokees, three Africans, one white man, were all present. The blessed Saviour made one in the midst of us, & we had a good day.

This evening our hearts were refreshed by the relation of one of our largest Cherokee girls. She had for some time past been very seriously impressed, and now ventured to state to us, that something more than a week ago, she experienced a great change in her views and feelings; & since that time had entertained a hope that the Lord had begun a good work in her soul.

From a variety of circumstances, we think there is reason to hope that it was so. Time may enable us to judge with more certainty. This girl has ever been amiable in her deportment, and her talents are good. O that our gratitude may increase, as do the mercies of our God! But in this we are greatly deficient.

Several Cherokees came from a distance on Saturday, and kept Sabbath with us. We had much conversation with them by an interpreter. A discovery of the thick darkness that shrouded their minds, was enough to make the benevolent heart bleed. With apparent seriousness and sincerity, they expressed their notions as follows, viz.

That they had no expectations of anything after death;—that they seldom or never bestowed any thoughts on these things;—that they were not conscious of having ever done, said, or thought anything that was wrong or sinful; in short, they appeared as stupid, ignorant, and unconcerned as the beasts that perish; even destitute of that conscience which St. Paul speaks of, as "accusing or excusing." Nor did we all could say, though they gave us a patient hearing, and answered whenever a question was asked, appear to awaken any anxious inquiries on these momentous subjects. In respect to these persons, and some others with whom we have conversed, we might say in the language of the prophet, "Darkness has covered the earth, and gross darkness the people." But it is not thus with all the natives around us. Some of them are considerably enlightened, and feel the importance of receiving further instruction. Darkness itself cannot be perceived without some light.

Sabbath, August 9.—We feel ourselves under renewed and increasing obligations of gratitude to the Giver of all good, for the hopeful appearances among our children. Several of them appear seriously and solemnly impressed with divine truth, and we have hope that two or three of them have been recently born of the Spirit. It is no uncommon thing to hear these dear immortals, fervently pouring out their supplications to God, when they suppose no person to be in hearing; and often in their little circles prayer and praise are heard. This evening, one of the brethren passing by the house where the girls lodge, about 9 o'clock, heard them engaged in social prayer. Struck with the animated voice, and appropriate language of the speaker, he stopped; and on hearing further, supposed it to be one of the missionary sisters, and thought she had an unusual spirit of prayer, and fervent wrestlings with God. On entering the dwelling house, he was astonished to find all the sisters there, and immediately related what he had heard. It was from the mouth, or shall we say from the heart, of a Cherokee girl, about 14. She is one of the hopeful converts, and has lately returned with a younger sister, from a visit at their father's. They say, they do not like to be at home, because they have no prayers there. Being detained by rain a day or two, at their father's house, after they expected to return, the youngest became quite impatient, and told her sister, the day before they returned, that she intended to set out the next day if it did not rain; and the next morning persuaded her father to suffer them to return, although the rain continued, and the distance is about twenty-five miles.

How would it rejoice the hearts of the pious patrons of this institution, to see these dear children, who but for their benefactions might never have heard the Gospel, now rejoicing in Christ Jesus, and esteeming it a privilege to leave father and mother to be with Christians.

Sabbath, 16.—A mulatto girl, servant of a half breed Cherokee, was received to the church.

17.—A full blooded Cherokee, applying for admission to the school, was found able to spell correctly in words of 4 & 5 letters. He had been taught solely by black people who had received instruction in our Sabbath School.

19.—Col. McKinney, of Augusta, traveling westward, called and spent an hour in the school. He expressed great satisfaction in the appearance of the children; thought those who believe Indian reform impracticable, would change their opinion were they to witness the change already wrought in these pupils, and manifested his good will by a donation of 50 dollars.

20.—Brother and sister Hall returned from an agreeable visit to our dear friend at Spring Place [the Moravian Missionary Station]; and, on their way home, had an interesting interview with a number of the chiefs and warriors. They paid great res-

pect to brother Hall as a missionary; spoke highly of the school as beneficial to their nation; and expressed many thanks to the good people, who were thus providing for the instruction of their people. One of them, who had been to Washington, and seen the President, said the President told him, the missionaries were good people, and they must treat them kindly. The Cherokee added with emphasis, "and we shall."

25.—One of our scholars, a late hopeful convert, who had been home with her sister on a visit, returned. The joy she manifested on getting back, evinced that she felt the Lord's people to be her people, and considered that she had returned to her kindred and her friends. She left her sister to stay out the time assigned for her visit; but she could not be contented to stay any longer where they had no prayers. She had seen a great many kind relatives and friends, but could find no happiness there. She wanted to get back where she could attend prayer-meetings, and hear and talk about good things. "Is not this a man plucked out of the burning?"

Sept. 4.—We have had some trouble from one parent bringing a child, and the other taking it away, where the father and mother do not now live together. We have now three children, who were brought here by their father, (a half-breed of some education,) who have two mothers, and neither of them has for some time lived with the father. He has another wife, and they have other husbands. The mother of two of them came for the purpose of taking them from the school, and told us the mother of the other was coming for her soon. The children were much grieved at the prospect of being taken from us; and we also were grieved on their account; for the mothers among this people are considered as having a right to the children in preference to the father. One of the two, a girl about 13, we hope, has found the salvation. As she wept, and asked what she should do, we told her to ask God to make her mother willing to let her and her brother stay. As soon as the idea was suggested, she appeared to receive comfort; went out, and no doubt complied with our advice. The next morning their mother said they might stay, she would only take the boy, who is about 9, for a few days on a visit.

28th.—This afternoon word was sent, that the little Osage captive was at a neighbor's, 4 miles distant, and would be sent to us the first opportunity. Father Hoyt immediately went after her.

On seeing the dear orphan, who appears to be four or five years old, he directed her to be told in Cherokee, (for she does not understand English,) that he would be her father. She fixed her eyes with great earnestness upon him, about half a minute; and then, with a smile, reached him her bonnet, as a token that she accepted the offer, and would go with him. As he took her on the horse before him, she gave him some nuts, which she had in her hand, and leaned her head on his bosom, as if she had already found a father. She was very playful and talkative for a while, and then fell asleep, and slept most of the way to the mission-house. When first introduced to the family, she seemed a little surprised on seeing so many gather around her; but the children beginning to talk to her in a language she understood, her cheerfulness immediately returned, and she appeared to be quite at home. It is said she speaks the Cherokee language well, for one of her age, though it is but little more than a year since her captivity.

It was understood, when brother Cornelius was here, that if obtained, she should be called Lydia Carter, the name of the benevolent lady of Natchez, who contributed so liberally for her redemption. We call her by this name. Our feelings on the reception of this exiled orphan, may be more easily conceived than described. We feel ourselves bound, not only in duty, but by the feelings of our hearts, to train up her as an own child.

MISSIONS IN NEW-YORK.

Extract from the Second Annual Report of the Directors of the New-York Evangelical Missionary Society of Young Men. December 6, 1818.

Shortly after the Rev. Samuel C. Aiken, had commenced his labors within that portion of our city known by the name of Corlear's Hook, he was unexpectedly invited to the pastoral charge of the congregation in Utica, and his relation to this Society, by mutual consent, dissolved. This station, however, appeared to the Board to be of such importance, that they directed the Rev. Elihu W. Baldwin, who had been laboring as the Missionary of the Society in the vicinity of the Union Mission Church in Bunker-street, to succeed Mr. Aiken, in that part of the city. Through the divine blessing upon the indefatigable exertions of this Missionary, the Board consider what has taken place at Corlear's Hook, as presenting some of the most interesting events of the year. One year ago, and that section of this favored city was a moral wilderness. Mr. Baldwin commenced his labors here, Nov. 11, 1817, where he has habitually maintained three services on the Lord's day, established several lectures and prayer-meetings during the week, and generally devoted one half of every day, to family visitations. It would be ungrateful not to mention that the Great Head of the church has given Mr. Baldwin some early fruit of his exertions among this destitute people.

"Soon after my removal hither," says Mr. Baldwin, "Feb. 1818, our little assemblies began to exhibit unequivocal tokens of the Divine presence. The professors of religion who attended them, were refreshed; became more animated in their Christian course, and more interested for the salvation

of souls. Some few were brought to a painful sense of their departure from God; and, to use their own language, were a second time converted from the error of their ways. Nearly at the same time, several persons who had lived in utter thoughtlessness of God and eternity, were awakened to a sense of their awful depravity and of the everlasting destruction to which it exposed them. The work gradually increased till within a few days; since which time it has apparently come to a stand. As many as twelve persons afford satisfactory evidence of their having truly embraced the Lord Jesus Christ; and several others are under religious impressions. Attendance on the means of grace is still increasing; Christians appear to be on the alert; and we cannot but hope that this people may yet witness such a work of Divine grace as shall force even the enemies of religion to exclaim, What hath God wrought?"

In a communication of May 5, Mr. Baldwin says, "Thus far the Lord has helped us. It is manifest to those who contrast the present moral condition of this neighborhood with its character six months ago, that God has performed a work here which calls for the devout and grateful acknowledgments of his people. Its effects are by no means confined to those individuals who are, in the most important sense, its subjects. A religious influence is becoming gradually more apparent and extensive among those who are not truly pious. Christians of other denominations are excited to greater and more successful activity. The neighborhood is acquiring a character which is inducing respectable and pious families to make it their place of residence; so that the hope is already indulged that this section of the city will, within a short period, be numbered among the more favored part of our Zion. Several instances of hopeful conversion have occurred since the date of my last communication, and a few individuals are now under religious impressions. The work is still silently and gradually progressive."

Some time in the month of Feb. last, the Directors were called upon to give their advice as to the propriety of organizing a church in this part of our city, & under the more immediate inspection of your Missionary. The distance of this neighborhood from any house of worship—the extent & rapid increase of its population—the corruption of principle and of morals, which characterizes it—the little prospect of promoting a thorough reformation without uniting influence—and more than all, the opportunity which the work of the Lord, in that barren region, afforded of collecting and combining the influence of the pious: these were considerations which convinced the Board that it was the part of Christian wisdom to go forward in this object.

Alluding to the establishment of this infant church, Mr. Baldwin says, "But the transaction which has of late excited the deepest interest here, is the formation of the Seventh Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York. This measure was long a subject of solemn consideration, and we believe, of fervent prayer, previously to its being laid before the Board of Directors for their advice. Their decided opinion, while it confirmed existing impressions in favor of the measure, did not induce precipitancy in effecting it. Never have I, on any occasion, observed greater anxiety among Christians to know the will of the Lord, or more apparent readiness to submit to it, however crossing to natural inclinations it might be, when known. The formation of this church was effected in circumstances which tried men's souls. The state of things was such as almost necessarily to exclude the influence of worldly motives from the transaction, and to enforce reliance on the Divine protection and blessing. With reference to this subject, Wednesday, the 25th of March, was observed by us as a day of fasting and prayer. On this occasion a considerable number of people assembled, when the reasons for forming a church were stated at large, and the Divine direction was particularly supplicated. It proved a season of peculiar harmony and love. God appeared to affix his seal to what had already been done, and to encourage his people to take the decisive step. The following Friday was accordingly fixed upon for the formation of the contemplated church. On that occasion, which, we trust, will be gratefully remembered, twelve persons having presented their certificates of regular dismission from different Presbyterian and Congregational churches, and expressed their desire to unite in forming a Presbyterian church, proceeded to choose their officers, who were immediately set apart to their office, agreeably to the directions of the Form of Government of the Presbyterian church in the United States. The church being formed, nine persons were admitted from the world to their fellowship. It scarcely need be said, that the transaction was affecting. We trust, that God did vouchsafe his special presence, find that many hearts were filled with holy enjoyment."

If the formation of the first Christian church in this section of the city was an interesting event, the first celebration of the Holy Supper could not be less so. "The little company of believers," adds Mr. Baldwin, "drew around the table of their Lord in circumstances which somewhat resembled those of the first Christian churches. An upper room was, indeed, all that could be provided; but we have reason to believe that it was dignified with the stately presence of Immanuel. The place might have been justly named Bochim, for it was truly a place of tears." Since the formation of the church at this place, nothing has occurred which should discourage the efforts of this infant people, or of this Missionary Society. To those who view the transaction with a benevolent spirit, there can be no other sentiment than that of high satis-

faction in what has been done, and a evident persuasion that the Great Head of the church will ratify it, as well by his grace and providence in this world, as by his final decision in the next. Thus far, indeed, in time, the church consists of forty members, and the congregation has become so large as to have rendered it expedient and necessary to attempt the erection of a hall for public worship. With a very laudable commencement, on the part of the congregation, the Board, unwilling to leave infant people to struggle under the pressure of such a burden alone, at their meeting, in May last, unanimously voted, that a subscription be opened immediately in aid of the Presbyterian church at Corlear's Hook, in erecting a place of worship in that vicinity; and that each member of this Board make it his duty to interest himself for the furtherance of this object."

The Board are happy to state, that the subscription succeeded so far as to enable the congregation to commence building in August. It is hoped, that within a few weeks, they will be able to occupy the basement story as a place of worship during the winter; and that, by the continuance of the public, the whole may be completed early in the spring. Specimens of the present state of this people, Mr. Winship, in his last communication, says, "enjoy much satisfaction in witnessing the increase of Christian union and order which has distinguished this little company. The Spirit of God is not yet removed from the increase of the congregation in pace with that of the church. Our meetings for worship are better attended at any former period. In short, we look around me, and contrast the present circumstances of this people with what were a year since. I am encouraged. Lord hath done great things for us, and we are glad. Our church has been created under the fostering care of the Holy Ghost, and impressions, favorable to religion, made on a large and most important section of this growing city, which, we hope, will go down to succeeding generations; and, to crown the whole, the clouds which rose, and poured upon us mercy-drops, still linger in our sky, seem to be collecting for a still more refreshing shower." In reviewing what has been done through their feeble instrumentality, in this portion of our city, we may well say, "It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes."

REVIVALS OF RELIGION.

From the Chillicothe Recorder.
Extracts from the Diary of the Rev. Mr. Hardin, of East Tennessee.

"On the 1st of December, 1817, the churches of Westminster, and St. Paul's, were small in number, and greatly divided in moral feelings. An additional engagement arose from the death and removal of many of our members. We had been so reduced, that in our congregation port in April, 1818, we had only 47 professing members. In the spring of this year we introduced prayer-meetings on Wednesday evenings. I was nearly always present, and when there, still gave an exhibition, and frequently in a private manner, inquired into the spiritual condition of individuals. At the first but few attended these social meetings; but gradually the number increased. The praying meetings began to be perceptibly revived, and offer their supplications with unusual earnestness and fervency. My usual method through this summer has been to preach sermon every Sabbath morning, and in the afternoon in the exercises of the Society. Christians soon became greatly excited and pressingly anxious; and unconverted persons were greatly alarmed and distressed, and at length we had the fresh news of new-born souls. On the first Sabbath of June, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered at St. Paul's. Persons were received on examination, and five others were added, who had professed religion at other places, but had not done so until this occasion. Shortly after, also, worthy and respectable Baptists joined the society. During the whole of this summer the people in general were unusually quiet, and from time to time we had considerable evidence of sinners converting to God. On the first Sabbath of Sept. the sacrament was administered at Westminster. This was a season of peculiar refreshment and power. We received on this occasion the addition of 35 souls—30 on a profession of their faith, and 5 who had rather suddenly or absented themselves, who returned with apparent sincerity and diligence. Several on the Monday and Tuesday preceding night professed to have found God and peace with God. During the whole of this season we had comfortable evidence that 7 or 8 souls were translated from darkness to light. They have since made a profession of religion, but are not included in the number stated above. Since this period the pious amongst us have much revived in the duties of religion, and awakenings have been pretty general amongst the unconverted. Fifty-two were added to the church in the last three months, and the work is still hopefully progressing."

A letter from Adams, N. Y. dated Jan. 1, 1818, the Editor of the Boston Recorder, informs us, "Among the many places which have experienced refreshing seasons from the presence of the Lord, a few mercy drops have fallen on this place, about twenty have hopefully passed from a state of life, and there are a number who are anxious to do what they must do to be saved."

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Recorder gives an account of an extensive revival in the Methodist Society in that place. In the month of November last, one hundred and five members were received into that church, principally young persons, many in middle age & some in advanced

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1819.

LETTER FROM S. CAROLINA.

A extract of a letter from a Gentleman on a visit at Charleston, S. C., to a Lady in Boston.

I have found out many excellent "disciples" & true counterparts of some that I know in Boston: they love to meet and pray and praise.—They amuse and comfort one another; but they are wretchedly ignorant of the great things that are going on in different parts of the world. Among others, I have met with an old gentleman and his wife, who have lived together more than half a century, like Zecharias and Elizabeth, in all the statutes and ordinances of the law of God. "They have had eight children, died seven, and yet are joyful in the midst of their tears, saying, 'the Lord hath done it.' I have spent some delightful hours with them, while their poor full of orphan grand-children have seemed to divert and soothe the anguish of the parents' heart, by the innocent hilarity of their looks and prattles. I have rarely seen the practical influence of Christianity more completely triumphant over the principles of natural affection. They tell all that all they possess is God's, and not to themselves; they live by faith and not by sight; they look at heaven, and almost believe them there. Such an old age is not less impressive than rare—it is the legitimate fruit of early, sincere, and persevering piety. O that such an old man as we are spared, may be yours and mine!

Any of your dear children yet following Christ? I hope they will not put off repentance.

I remember a future day—not one moment.

I remember all: and agreeably to your request, endear me to you for thy humanity. I think they must, they

will come to Christ, & then they will know something about real happiness; but not before.

On my friend, I think I can enter a little into your feelings towards your children; for I remember

all the emotions created in my breast, before I

was ten years old, by the solemn addresses of my

dear departed mother; I saw her anxiety, and

though I did not give her the pleasure of seeing

what she wished, I never forgot her counsels,

and long after her death, felt their influence.

I have this week visited the bed of a dying

Christian. She is a Methodist; but not the less

Christian. I conversed with her freely, and

her faith not only strong, but well founded;

but nothing enthusiastic about her, and

she had no will swallowed up in God's

own guilt and unworthiness lay fairly before

her; turned away from the sight of it, not to

show how good she had been, but how excellent

Christ! He was the theme of her song; and

a delight in him seemed to arise from the view

that of him as a Deliverer from the dominion of

sin; "O said she I am willing to live if God wills

it; but if it I wish to depart and be with

Christ, where I shall sin no more, and sorrow no

more." It was a new lesson to me, and I hope a

lucky one; it taught me the necessity of a life

holiness, in order to a peaceful and triumphant

death; it taught me to value Jesus, as

the chief among ten thousand, and one alto-

gether lovely." Why are we so backward to

entirely for God? Why so prone to depart

wickedness and inspire them with an awe of

hell, in all situations?

Ordinations and Installations.

In Richmond, Mass. the 13th instant, the Rev. EDWIN W. DWIGHT, was ordained as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in that town. Introductory prayer by Rev. T. Woodbridge; Sermon by Rev. Dr. Beecher; ordaining prayer by Rev. S. Shepard; Charge by Rev. Dr. Hyde; Fellowship by Rev. Azariah Clark; concluding prayer by Rev. H. Humphrey. A numerous concourse of people witnessed, with silent & solemn attention the interesting & joyful scene.

Ordained, at Newport, N. H. on the 2d ult. over the Congregational church and society in that town, the Rev. JAMES RIPLEY WHEELOCK. Introductory prayer by Rev. Joseph Rowell, of Cornish; sermon by Rev. Thomas A. Merrill of Middlebury, Vt. Installation prayer, by Rev. Bancroft Fowler of Windsor, Vt. charge, by Rev. Jacob Haven, of Croydon; right-hand of fellowship, by Rev. Phinehas Cooke, of Aeworth; concluding prayer, by Rev. David Dickenson, of Plainfield. We understand that the perfect unanimity of the Church and Society, in all their steps to effect Mr. W's settlement, render his prospects of usefulness & happiness highly flattering.

Ordained on the 13th inst. the Rev. JONATHAN McGEE, over the East Congregational church and society in Brattleborough, Vt. Introductory prayer by Rev. Josiah W. Cannon of Gill, Mass. Sermon by Rev. Samuel Taggart of Colerain, Mass. from 2 Cor. iv. 5. "For we preach not ourselves, but Christ Jesus the Lord; and ourselves your servants for Jesus' sake." Consecrating prayer by Rev. Pliny Dickinson of Walpole, N. H. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. James Tufts, of Wardsborough. Right-hand of fellowship by Rev. Calle Burge of the west society in Brattleboro; and the concluding prayer by Rev. Timothy F. Rogers of Barnardtown, Mass. The singing and other exercises were solemn, appropriate and impressive; and the audience very attentive.

We would remark, that although this town has been settled for more than half a century yet this is the first ordination here. Notwithstanding, the town has been supplied with good able ministers from an early day.—*Reporter.*

Installed at Candia, N. H. the 13th inst. Rev. ABRAHAM WHEELER. 1st prayer, by Rev. Asa McFarland, D. D. of Concord; sermon, by Rev. John H. Church, of Peiham; installation prayer, by Rev. Josiah Carpenter, of Chichester; charge, by Rev. John Kelly, of Hampstead; right hand of fellowship, by Rev. S. Bailey, of Raymond; concluding prayer, by Rev. Josiah Prentice, of Northwood. There was a very pleasing solemnity during the whole exercises. The people of that town have manifested a remarkably laudable perseverance to have the gospel resettle and supported among them.—*Observer.*

Installed at Washington, N. H. Dec. 23d, over the Congregational Church and first Parish, the Rev. BROUGHTON WHITE.

At Bristol, R. I. the 9th inst. Messrs. CARLETON CHASE and PATRICK H. FOLKAR, were admitted to the holy order of Deacon, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold.

COLLEGE AT SERAMPORÉ.

The Calcutta papers mention the establishment, under the auspices of a college at Serampore, for the instruction of Asiatic Christian and other youth in Oriental and European literature. It is intended to secure instruction, among other branches, in the Sanscrit, Arabic, and Persian Languages, for which the ablest native teachers are to be provided. Provision is also to be made for the English, Latin and Greek Languages, and it is proposed that there shall be two European professors, and an English teacher—Hindoo and Musulman youth are to be admitted without restriction. The society of Missionaries at Serampore have devoted to it 20,000 rupees from their own funds, and donations are solicited from all quarters of the globe. The Marquis of Hastings has placed his name at the head of the list of benefactors. Any person in Asia, Europe, or America, who shall make a donation of 500 rupees, will be permitted to present one christian youth to all the advantages of the college, and to keep one on the foundation during the life of the donor.

MISSIONARY SUCCESS.

For the *Recorder.*
I have recently returned from the eastern district of the state of New-York, where I spent a week as a missionary agent for the Missionary Society of young people of that district. My business was to organize branches of the Society in the different towns and churches. The zeal and ardor with which the subject was unexpectedly embraced, and the success with which generally met, was truly animating. It encouraged me to hope that similar measures and exertions might succeed in New-England, especially Massachusetts. The legislative part of these societies is composed of delegates or agents from several branches, who when met form the general society. Their object is to assist the feeble, and build up the waste places in their district. Each member pays at least a tax one dollar per annum. Although it is called the *Young People's Society*, yet it embraces also the middle aged and the fathers and the mothers, who are willing to give their encouragement to so laudable an association in the youth, in the society confined to young gentlemen, & seek our pleasures in the same fellowships, & embrace the more tender sex. To the zeal and activity of females those branches formed their success. Who will not pray that the young people in Massachusetts may go and do likewise. Might not similar societies be formed in Massachusetts, and become auxiliaries to the *Domestic Missionary Society* recently established? Could not the very name of a *Young People's Missionary Society* readily engage the attention of youth, as it does the youth a sister-state? Is it not important that we should do more to aid our waste places? Are we not able to do more? Yes, are not many willing to do it, and waiting for opportunity? Surely if a country settled emigrants from us, is arising to build her brooks, walls, old Massachusetts ought to awake to duty. In New-York the young people seem to embrace the subject as though moved by divine impulse. Let a similar opportunity be given, and our sons and daughters will follow example.

S. C. Hanover, Ms. Jan. 1819.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society has acknowledged the receipt of \$3480, 96, in the month of December last, including \$30 each to constitute the following persons life-members:—Rev. David McGregor, Bedford, N. H.; Rev. Henry Mills, Woodbridge, N.J.; Rev. Elijah Lyman, Brookfield, Vt.; Rev. Nathan Perkins, jun. Amherst; Rev. Samuel Peiton, Hempstead, N.Y. Rev. Jonathan Whitaker, Bedford; Rev. John Bartlett, Wintonbury, Conn.; Rev. Wm. T. Wilcox, Utica, N. Y.; Rev. Christian Bork, New-York city; John Clendinen, Wm. Watkinson, do.

The Rev. Seth S. Arnold of Alstead, N. H. desires publicly to acknowledge the benevolence of the Female Cent Society in Alstead, in constituting him a life-member of the Am. Bible Society.

Which the greater Savage?

It was stated in the papers some time since, that Millie, the daughter of the Indian Prophet Francis, obtained of her father that the life of Duncan M'Kinnon, an American soldier, a prisoner, should be spared at the moment he was about to be executed. Francis afterwards fell into the hands of the American forces under Gen. Jackson, and was immediately put to death!—The following is an extract of a letter from Col. Arbuckle, commandant of fort Gadsden, of a recent date:—"M'Kinnon is here. Millie says he saved his life, or used such influence as she possessed to that effect, from feelings of humanity alone, and that she would have rendered the same service to any other white man similarly circumstanced; she therefore will not accept of his offer of matrimony, which has been made as an acknowledgment of gratitude. The donation presented through me by the citizens of Millerville, to Millie, has been delivered, and she manifested a considerable degree of thankfulness for their kindness."

A gang of thieves have lately visited Hartford; and among other depredations, the brick meeting house was forcibly entered, and an elegant Bible which adorns the pulpit, was divested of its silver clasps and corners.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

For the Governor's Message see last page.

Since our last, many subjects have been referred to committees, though there has not been time for much business to be completed.

A petition of the Maine Literary and Theological Institution, was referred to a joint committee.

A resolve passed for remitting the taxes due from Eastport in the years 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818.

Boston Representatatives.

Mr. Prince, of the Committee on Contested Elections, made a report on the remonstrance against the election of the Representatives of the town of Boston, giving a statement of the facts presented, and their opinion, that the election was illegal and void. The consideration of the report was then assigned for Tuesday next, and report ordered to be printed for the use of members

of the Legislature.

A number of remonstrances, memorials, &c. have been variously disposed of, in an insipient state.

CONGRESS OF THE U. S.

THE SEMINOLE WAR, &c.

Jan. 12.—Mr. T. M. Nelson, from the Committee on Military Affairs, delivered the following REPORT:

The Committee on military affairs, to whom was referred that part of the President's message, of the 17th November, 1818, which relates to the proceedings of the Court Martial, in the trial of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, & to the conduct of the war against the Seminole Indians REPORT:—

That after a perusal of the various documents submitted to Congress, on the subject of the Seminole war, they find much difficulty in separating the responsibility of the commanding officer, to his government, from the obligations of the United States to Spain: but, as the occupation and capture of Pensacola, and St. Marks, are objects of negotiation and correspondence, at this time, between the two governments, & as the committee on foreign relations will, probably, consider this part of the President's message more immediately connected with their branch of the subject, your committee will confine themselves, in this report, to the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

On the 26th April, 1818, a general order issued at head-quarters, for St. Marks, by major general Jackson, signed by colonel Robert Butler, adjutant general, detailing "a special court martial, to meet at 12 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of investigating charges exhibited against A. Arbuthnot, R. C. Ambrister, & such others who are similarly situated" as may be brought before it.

Your committee do not deem it necessary to attach to their report the proceedings of that court, as every member of the house has been furnished with several copies, to which reference can be made.

Your committee can find no law of the United States, authorizing a trial, before a military court, for such offences as are alleged against Arbuthnot and Ambrister, (except so much of the second charge, as charges Arbuthnot with "acting as a spy," of which part of the charge the court found him "not guilty") nor is the opinion of your committee does any usage authorize, or exonerate appear from the documents accompanying the report of the trial, which can justify the assumption and exercise of power by the court martial, and the commanding general on this occasion. It is admitted, as a maxim of the law of nations, that, when the war is with a savage nation, which observes no rules, & never gives quarter, we may punish them in the person of any of their people, whom we may take, (belonging to the number of them) & endeavor by this rigorous proceeding to force them to respect the laws of humanity. Wherever severity is not absolutely necessary, mercy becomes a duty. In vain has your committee sought among the documents on the subject of the Seminole war for a shadow of necessity for the death of the prisoners arraigned before the court. The war was at an end to all intents and purposes—the enemy's strong hold had been destroyed—many of them killed or taken prisoners, and the remainder, a feeble band, dispersed and scattered in every direction. The Spanish fort of St. Mark's, which it was supposed, (and no doubt justly) had protected them, was also in our possession, and so entirely was the war considered to be terminated, that the Georgia militia, under general Glascock, had returned to their homes.

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POETRY.

The Pirates Williams, Frederick, Reg, and Peterson, who were to have been executed in Boston the 21st instant, have been reprieved by the President of the U. S. to the 18th of February next. The following Hymn is copied from the Gazette of Monday last, and it must be the prayer of every Christian that those unhappy men may be brought, by Divine grace, to feel the sentiments therein expressed, before the day now fixed for their execution :—

HYMN

FOR CRIMINALS, UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.

O Thou, who hear'st the prisoner sigh :
Who pitiest those condemn'd to die ;
Thy quickening grace to us impart,
And take away the stony heart.

A heart of flesh repentant give ;
And bid thy mourning suppliants live.
Tho' shameful here our bodies die ;
Receive our souls above the sky.

Our sins of bloody crimson die
And scarlet hue against us cry—
The whiteness, gracious Lord, bestow,
Of fleecy lambs and driven snow.

Through the dear Saviour's dying grief,
Who, on the cross forgave the thief,
Cleanse us from inbred sin and vice ;
Receive us to thy Paradise. B.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Thursday, January 14, 1818.

At 12 o'clock, Mr. BRADFORD, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, came in, and laid on the table a written Message from his Excellency the Governor, and the several Documents therein referred to, which were severally read.

THE MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

Having been informed by your joint Committee that the two branches of the Legislature are ready to receive the customary communications, I avail myself of the occasion to welcome your return to this ancient seat of legislation, to pledge to you the assurances of my ready concurrence in the adoption of any measures which may promise utility to the public, and to congratulate you on the continued prosperity of the Commonwealth, and of our Nation. It must be highly gratifying to your feelings, as it has been to mine, to observe the assurances of the first Functionary of the United States, that "Commerce is flourishing, that the Revenue has exceeded the most favorable anticipation, and that peace and amity are preserved with foreign nations, on conditions just and honorable to our country."

The completeness of our political and secular enjoyments, however it may repress the hope of higher attainments, admonishes us of our obligations to preserve them. The annals of our country testify that for almost two centuries a struggle has been maintained to establish governments founded on the natural rights of men. This struggle has been successfully terminated only by the present generation; and we who have been the last actors, owe it to our children and heirs, the transmission of the inestimable acquisition.

The augmentation of the population of the United States is a singular phenomenon in the history of nations. In the space of forty years we have witnessed more than a tripling of our numbers. Even the primitive States have experienced an augmentation, while continual emigrations have furnished a youthful and vigorous population for new States. Thus have been formed, and are progressively forming, additional Commonwealths, constructed upon the original models;—the principles of liberty, the habits of order, and the arts of peace and civilization are rapidly spreading, and lands lately unexplored, are teeming with the luxuriant and gainful products of improved culture.

Our numerical increase, however, is not to be assumed as the ratio of melioration in the arts of life. Agriculture, and many of the manufacturing arts, have improved in much greater proportions: and it is with pleasure, not unmixed with pride, that we can particularly recognize the high degree of perfection to which some branches of the manufactures of this State have attained. The delicate and beautiful fabrics of cotton & woollen goods, and the elegant specimens of cut glass, exhibited to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society at Brighton, in Oct. last, reflect honor on the artists and our country.—They do more; they demonstrate our capacities for prosecuting successfully some of the most useful branches of manufactures from domestic materials, and inspire the hope that at no far distant period, our domestic demands and supplies will be commensurate. The facilities with which Massachusetts abounds for effecting a vast extension to these and many other kinds of manufactures, are satisfactory pledges of their future attainments. And I may add, that the numerous and inexhaustable sources of water-power, in the District of Maine, superadded to extensive tracts of fertile soil, and unequalled advantages for inland as well as marine navigation, designate that country as the destined seat of improvement, and of wealth. Peace and good governments, with which under the smiles of heaven we are blessed, will accelerate that desirable period.

While advertizing to these objects I might notice many other branches of manufactures and useful labor, which give employment to numerous artizans and their families, are in a state of progressive improvement, and the sources of public convenience and domestic comfort. But I will detain you only a moment on one of the most important branches of the useful arts—Naval Architecture. Nothing, I am sensible, need be urged to impress your minds with a sense of the inestimable value of this art as a source of private wealth, of pub-

lic revenue and national aggrandizement: And I should hardly venture to suggest the subject were it not from a serious conviction of the deep interest the people of this State have in this great branch of productive labor and political economy. The official statements of the Department of the Treasury assign to Massachusetts about one third part of the whole amount of tonnage of the United States. To maintain this ratio, and if practicable to increase it, an inquiry into the means of doing it, and especially an examination of the productiveness and permanence of the sources whence the materials for ship building are to be derived, becomes necessary. Their abundance heretofore has led to prodigality and waste. Ship timber is daily becoming less plenty; and the increased demand suggests the expediency if not the indispensable necessity of artificial aids for its reproduction. The great length of time required for forest trees to reach maturity, and the little attention individuals are disposed to bestow upon interests precarious and remote, are conclusive considerations to justify the interposition of legislative encouragement. The forecast of government only can guard the body politic from the evils of private improvidence. From the present limited quantity of the oak, would it not be prudent at least, to adopt some prospective measures to ensure a succession of that essential material. The prosperity of this State must, and the safety of the nation may, at some future period, be seriously affected by a destitution of so important an ingredient in naval architecture. Might not a moderate endowment of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, applied to this specific object, be competent to its ultimate accomplishment?

In connection with the subject of woollen manufactures so important to the people of this State I am unwilling to suffer the present occasion to pass without referring to the advantages possessed by this State for raising and improving sheep. However individuals might suffer from large speculations in Spanish flocks, their introduction ought to be considered as highly auspicious to our manufacturing interests. Should this subject be deemed worthy the patronage of the Legislature to the encouragement given through the channel of the Agricultural Societies of the State, I should cheerfully concur in any measures calculated to effectuate the object.

To regulate commerce is the exclusive prerogative of the national government.—Every system of commercial regulations must stand or fall by its results. Commerce being of vital importance to the people of Massachusetts, they must necessarily be alive to whatever can accelerate or retard its activity. They too, ever ready to render the tribute of gratitude and respect when it is due, as vigilant to guard their rights, derive high satisfaction from the national system of commercial laws now in successful operation, under the auspices of the illustrious Chief Magistrate of the United States, whose administration commands our confidence and our approbation.

The flourishing and happy condition of our beloved country, both public and private, is the best comment and the highest eulogy that can be addressed to the wisdom of our national councils. What indeed but wise laws—laws adapted to the circumstances of the different sections of the United States, and to their relation with foreign nations, could impart such force & activity to the energies of our citizens as is now witnessed? By a happy adaptation and faithful execution of commercial regulations, the several departments of agriculture, of the fisheries, manufactures, navigation and trade, are in a state of vivid action, mutually supporting and supported by each other. And so accurately do the several great branches of political economy appear to be balanced, that any essential change in the adjustment of either, might destroy the equilibrium. Facts speak a language intelligible and decisive. The lucrative results of our mercantile intercourse with other nations cannot be misconstrued. They can only be elaborated under the protection of good laws, by the enterprise and professional skill of our citizens. Capital is the offspring of trade; and by encouraging the fisheries and an active foreign commerce, besides that a prolific source of seamen for the national navy is substantiated, importations from other nations yield a copious revenue, and the gains of the merchant constitute a fund of private wealth, which the government, faithful to its engagements, may at pleasure command.

If, under existing regulations, men engaged in commercial pursuits, are seen to suffer embarrassment and distress, the causes must elsewhere be sought than in the laws. Trading without, or on artificial capital is their too frequent origin. What agency the multiplication of banks, and the consequent increase of bank paper, may have in occasioning eventual perplexity and failure, I am not possessed of sufficient data to enable me to ascertain. Evils of this class, however, occurring in districts of country where the elements of banking are comprehended and duly appreciated, and where banks are established on maxims of justice, and regulated in their operations by fair and honorable considerations, must be transient and partial. In situations where much business is being done, money is often changing hands, and individuals may be benefitted by short loans, the utility of banks seems to be conceded. But in free governments, the rights of all the people are committed equally to the guardian care of the Legislature, and all have equal claims to its protection. Monopolies and exclusive privileges are admissible only as means of obtaining some great good, in which the whole community has an ultimate interest, and which can be no other expedient be so well effected. Hence the fitness of limiting the charters of

banks in their duration; and hence likewise the duty of the Legislature, while it gives perfect security to bank stock, to restrain those institutions from transgressing the rules of justice and good faith, and of securing the people at large from deception, and the complicated evils of a redundant and depreciated paper. In concluding my remarks on this subject, I feel sincere satisfaction in expressing, what I deem to be due to the banking establishments of this metropolis, and of Massachusetts generally, the high sense I entertain of the correctness and honorable manner in which their concerns, in times of peril and extreme pressure, have been administered. An inflexible perseverance in the principles upon which the Banks of the Commonwealth were incorporated, is indispensably necessary to maintain the utility of those institutions, and to avert the mischiefs which a dereliction of those principles are seen to produce.

A resolve passed the Legislature on the thirteenth of Febrary, 1818, authorizing the Governor, with the advice of Council, to appoint and commission three suitable persons to treat with the Penobscot tribe of Indians, for the purpose of examining into the circumstances and situation of the said tribe, and the lands they possess, and devising and arranging some means for improving their condition as men, and for agreeing with them for a relinquishment of their right and claim to such parts of the land on both sides of the Penobscot river, and such islands in said river, as the tribe now possess or claim, and shall be inclined voluntarily and freely to dispose of, for an equivalent to be agreed upon with them; and for other purposes specified in the resolve. Conformably to the powers vested in me by the said resolve, the Hon. Edward H. Robbins, the Hon. Daniel Davis, and the Hon. Mark Langdon Hill, were appointed and commissioned to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature. The Commissioners accordingly proceeded to Bangor, at the time assigned in the resolve, and having met and conferred with the chiefs, captains and men representing the whole tribe, on the twenty-ninth day of June, 1818; they concluded a treaty, which, with some extracts of a letter from the first Commissioner of the Land Office, dated the ninth instant, connected with the subject of the treaty, will now be laid before you.

By a resolve that was passed on the 18th of June, 1818, the Governor with the advice of Council, was authorized and requested to appoint an officer of the militia to attend in behalf of the Commonwealth at the surrender of Moose, Dudley and Frederick Islands, and to take such other measures in relation thereto, as in his judgment the interest and dignity of the Commonwealth might require. Pursuant to that resolve, Lieut. Col. Henry Sargent was appointed to attend the surrender of those Islands by the British government, to the government of the United States; and accordingly proceeded to Moose Island in company with General Miller, who was authorized by the President of the United States to receive the same in their behalf; and agreeably to his instructions performed the duties of his appointment. A copy of those instructions and of his report, will be communicated to you.

It will be proper for me to state that the Company of Artillery, and the Company of Light Infantry, at Eastport, are reorganized; & that the muskets & accoutrements received by Col. Sargent from the Officer commanding the British troops at Eastport, are placed in the hands of the Selectmen of that town, subject to your directions. After possession was obtained of the several islands, as aforesaid, a proclamation announcing the event, and calling on all the citizens, and more especially all public officers, duly to notice the same, was issued; a copy of which, together with all the documents referred to in this communication, will be laid before you by the Secretary.

During the recess, I received a letter from each of the Governors of the States of New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, Ohio and Mississippi, accompanied by sundry resolves of the Legislatures of those States respectively, relating to several proposed amendments in the Constitution of the United States, which communications are now submitted to you.

The Secretary will at the same time lay before you an exhibit of the state of the Treasury on the first day of the present month, presented to me by the Treasurer for your inspection. From the magnitude of some items of debts due to the Commonwealth, you may probably deem it advisable to institute an inquiry into their actual situation.

The small amount of outstanding taxes in the hands of Collectors, and the respectable sum of cash on hand in the Treasury, at the aforesaid date, are highly creditable to that department.

The exhibit shows that the Treasurer has had no occasion to avail himself of any part of the 50,000 dollars he was authorized to borrow, by a resolve of the tenth of June last; that the debt of the State is reduced to \$49,847 dollars, 13 cents; that, exclusive of bonds and notes due to the State from individuals, the Treasurer holds United States' deferred 6 per cent stock 155,618 dollars, 89 cents; new 6 per cent stock 9901 dollars, 50 cents; 7 per cent 69,187 dollars, and of 3 per cent 249,187 dollars, so that, estimating these various descriptions of stock at the current value, they would produce an aggregate of about 398,400 dollars; consequently the total amount of the present debt of the State, and that at 5 per cent interest per annum, laying out of the account the exceptions aforesaid, and including the aforesaid stocks, may be stated at about 152,000 dollars.

Notwithstanding however this favorable view of the Treasury, the present limited system of taxation, must necessarily re-

strain our fiscal operations to the support of government and the payment of the interest of the debt.—The question therefore recurs, whether some new source of revenue ought not to be provided by the Commonwealth, for the payment of the principal of the debt, for the encouragement of Agriculture, the fisheries, the arts, and other objects of public improvement and general utility, which should be worthy of herself, and serve to awaken into greater activity the resources, and the best energies of the State?

JOHN BROOKS.

Council Chamber, Boston, Jan. 14, 1819.

Last Week's Omissions.

NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder.

Dear Sir,—The emigration from New-England and New-York, to this Western Country, being great, I wish you, for the information of our religious brethren, to give the following notice a place in your paper.

New-Albany lies on the right bank of the Ohio River, 2 miles below the Falls. Its site is beautiful, and highly eligible for building and navigation. The country near it is fertile. It contains 750 inhabitants. But its religious state and prospects lead to this notice. And in this the Lord has been kind to us. We are truly encouraged. We have a regularly organized Presbyterian church, and have lately obtained the Rev. Isaac Reed, from New-York, to settle with us. His laborers are wholly devoted to this single town. Besides its two meetings on the Sabbath, and the Monthly Concert of Prayer, the church keeps up a weekly prayer-meeting. Such of our northern brethren, as moving into these parts, take up their residence with us, will here be blest with religious society and gospel privileges.

JOEL SCRIBNER.

New-Albany, Dec. 20, 1818.

BALTIMORE SABBATH SCHOOL.

The second annual meeting of the Female Sabbath School of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, was held on Monday the 23d of Dec. last. "Upwards of one hundred children, all comfortably clad, and evidencing by their demeanor that their manners as well as their morals had been cultivated by their persevering and indefatigable teachers—and an adult class of twenty seven and thirty matrons, who became as little children to be enabled to read for themselves that precious word of truth which had long since had its spiritual operation on their hearts—these all uniting with their teachers in an anthem of praise, sung alternately to the great author of every good and perfect gift—and a peculiarly eloquent and appropriate address delivered by the estimable pastor of that church, the Rev. J. N. K. Henshaw, with an exhortation from the Rev. Mr. Wydown, were circumstances that the eye and ear dwelt on with holy joy, and that the angels in heaven might contemplate with delight."

From the Report of the Board of Managers it appears that the school consists of a superintendent, twelve teachers and one hundred and seven scholars. During the year six of the teachers have hopefully been brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus, have made a public profession of their faith, and been received into communion with the church. It is likewise mentioned (and we notice the fact with great satisfaction) that the superintendent and teachers have set apart one afternoon in every week, when they meet together for the purpose of invoking a blessing on their pious endeavours to impart instruction to the ignorant poor. To these meetings they have invited such of the children as they thought most likely to be benefited by the exercises. A school of adults is taught separately two nights in each week, by the superintendent and two of the teachers, in conjunction with some ladies from three of the other churches. This consists of 47 scholars; 22 of whom also attend regularly at the Sabbath School, forming the adult class mentioned above.

The progress of both old and young has been encouraging. Many of the children in the school have been clothed, either wholly or in part, by the liberality of its patrons.

HORRORS OF SLAVERY.

NEW-YORK, JAN. 8.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in Newark, N. J.

"While on this subject, (the importation of negroes) I will relate an affecting anecdote that came to my knowledge yesterday. My neighbor, Mr. B., had purchased 20 of that unfortunate race, a few weeks ago in Charleston:—among whom was a woman about 20 years of age. On the way home, they stopped to pass the night at a house on the road, just as the negroes belonging to the owner of the place, were returning from their labor in the field. One of them proved to be the husband of the woman. They had been torn asunder two years before in Africa. They met in this distant clime, and with such emotions of joy, mixed with bitterness and grief, on the recollection of their past and present condition, as can be more easily conceived than described. They flew to each other, asked an hundred questions—and looking at the spectators, who sympathised in their feelings, declared they would never be parted.—Mr. B. is a man of humanity, was present at this affecting scene. He immediately offered the owner of the husband, to sell the wife or purchase the husband—but in vain. He then offered two negroes for the man—but the wretch would do neither. The momentary pleasure the poor creatures experienced, when Mr. B. was endeavoring to prevent their being separated, was converted into frantic agony when they saw nothing would avail. All who were present, black and white, united in entreaties; and every eye but the miscreant of the husband, was in tears. Nothing would soften his obdurate heart—and the unhappy victims of his cruelty were a second time literally torn asunder."

Rats.—One of the districts of France was lately so overrun with rats, that public measures were obliged to be resorted to, in order to check the ravages of these mischievous animals. The inhabitants had alarming fears that they would destroy all the vines. Every proprietor of land was obliged to deliver twelve rats per day for each florin of direct taxes. This order produced a wonderful vigilance in the destruction of the common enemy. In the village of Offenbach 47,560 rats were delivered to the police offices in three days. A single druggist sold 300 wt. of poison.

Corsets.—The New-York papers mention the catastrophe of a young lady expiring suddenly at a ball, in consequence of the excessively tight lacing of her corsets. They give another instance of a young lady who fainted twice under the operation of lacing, while preparing for a ball, and who still persists in the practice.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are obtained to justify the expense, the work will be commenced.

This work has been well reviewed in England. Having passed through four editions it proves its utility, and has already received the patronage of several of our most distinguished men, intelligent Agriculturalists, and members of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Those who intend to possess this work are informed, that if 1000 subscriptions are returned by the 4th of March, 1819, or before the work is to press, the price will be 50 cents less. To subscribers the price will be advanced.

Communications by mail must be paid.

Hard Ware.

JOHN C. PROCTOR,

No. 37, Union-Stra.

HAS received by the Margaret and Sarah Falcon and Triton, from Liverpool. A very complete assortment of CUTLERY and HARD WARE GOODS, among which are the following, viz.

Table and Desert Knives and Forks,

Pea and Pocket Knives,

Shoe, Bread and Butchers' Knives,

Table and Butchers' Steel,

Plated and tinne'd iron Tea and Table Spoons,

Scissors, House, and Sheep Shears,

Fine Tailors' Shears and Scissors,

Razors, Spectacles, Snuffers and Trays,

Plane Irons, Chisels and Gauges,

Cast and German Steel Hand and Paunel Saws,

Veneering, Bow, Fret and Compass Saws,

Compasses, Rules and Spoke Shaves,

Shoe Pincers, Hammers, Awls and Tacks,

Butts, Screws, H. and L Hinges,

Round and flat Bolts,

Files and Rasps of nearly every description,